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5. Three instructors started off from the field at Zary in 1950 to try for the altitude record with three persons in the plane. One of these was a well-known woman pilot, (fau) Modlimowska.

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they claimed to have broken the distance record. As a matter of fact they had, with a distance of 603 kilometers. The record was not accepted by the authorities and all three pilots were discharged from the gliding organization and also lost all pilot privileges.

6. The authorities have made one small exception which perhaps would be difficult to put into practice -- when there are appropriate westerly winds, gliders from Leszno can be towed by plane to the Soviet airfield at Drozki near Zielona Gora (Grünberg). From there the glider can start after it has been towed by plane to the prescribed altitude. In every such case the Soviets provide their own plane which comes from Zielona Gora to tow the glider. The glider pilot must be provided with all the necessary clearances. A further restriction is that only one pilot from each course can make the start from Drozki.
7. Training in glider flight will begin between 10 and 15 April 1953 and will last until the end of September. On an average, each course will last a month and the first courses will take from eight to ten fliers. During the months of July and August there will be 15 to 18 per course. The number of fliers in each course refers only to the above-mentioned training centers. In Polish they are called Sztabowe Skolenie Wyższych.
8. At one time Poland had 25 aero clubs. Of these, eight have been dissolved because they were too near the Soviet border so that gliders could easily land behind the Soviet border.
9. Attempts were made to have Polish pilots from the glider organizations sent to the Soviet Union so that they could study Soviet gliding and especially so that they could fly over the great Russian distances to test the abilities of the Polish pilots. The Poles got no answer from the Soviet Union as is usually the case in such circumstances. But the authorities of the Polish Aviation League, as well as those of the Soviet League, have said that no one is to count on sending pilots for training to the Soviet Union this year.
10. As far as Drozki, near Zielona Gora, is concerned, the Germans had a large well-equipped field for gliding and powered flights. This was taken over by the Soviets undamaged. During 1946 - 1949 the Polish gliding organization used it, but it was taken over by the Soviets again. At present this field belongs to the Ostrow Wielkopolski Aero Club. Up to now Leszno had also belonged to this club.

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1. [redacted]
2. Comment. Zary is located south of Bielsko and west of Krakow in the Beskids mountains, and it is very well known for training in the use of the high-rising mountain currents in altitude flights.

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